of hundreds of feet, the beds of lava which had flowed from the volcano before their ejection. Those who have seen the scoriaceous beds, which buried Pompeii, can form an accurate idea of the sell on which San Salvador was built.

The channels of the streams are worn down to a great depth through this light and yielding material, and constitute immense ravines, which render the approaches to the town almost impassible, except at the places where gradual passages are cut down on either side, paved with stone, and some times walled, to keep them from washing out and becoming useless. Some of these approaches are no narrow that it is customary, when mounted, to shout loudly on entering, so as to avoid encounter ing horsemen in the passages, which are frequently so narrow as to preclude either passing or turning back. San Salvador has more than once Dwed its safety, in time of war, to these natural fortifications, which confounded the enemy with their intricacies and difficulties, while affording means of defence to the inhabitants.

The facility with which the soil above described washes away has been the cause of considerable disasters to San Salvador. During a heavy rain of several days duration, called a "Temporal," occurred in 1852. Not only were all the bridges which crossed a small stream, flowing through one edge of the town, undermined and ruined, but many houses destroyed in the same manner. One of the principal streets, extending into the suburbs. began to wash at its lower extremity, and the excavation went on so rapidly that no effort could arrest it. A considerable part of the street became converted into a buge ravine, into which the houses and gardens on either side were precipitated. The extension of the damage was guarded against, when the pins ceased, by the construction of heavy walls of hasonry, like the faces of a fortification. How selous an undertaking this was regarded, may be in-)rred from the fact, that its completion was deemseef sufficient importance to be announced in the hnual message of the President.

San Salvador, like all other Spanish towns, covered a large area in proportion to its population. The houses were built low, none being of more than one story, with very thick walls, and designed to resist the shocks of earthquakes. Each was built around an inner court, planted with trees and flowers, and frequently containing a fountain. To the circumstance of the existence of these courts, the people of San Salvador owe their general preservation, in the late catastrophe, as will be seen from the accounts below given. They afforded ready and secure places of refuge from the falling dwellings.

The population of San Salvador was estimated, in 1852, at 25,000. Including the little towns in its environs, and which were practically a part of it such as Soyopango, San Marcos, Mexicanos, &c .its inhabitants might have been estimated at 30,000. It was the seat of a Bishopric, with a large and beautiful Cathedral church; the seat of the State Government, and of a large and flourishing Univer sity, the buildings for which were only finished about a year ago. It had also a female seminary, several hospitals, and numbered some eight or ten churches. In 1852, a very large and beautiful cemetery, with a fine facade, and dependent chapels, was constructed. Two aque ducts, one of which is five miles in length, supplied the city with water. It was also a place of considerable and improving trade. The late President, Sr. Duenas, whatever may be said of his politics, which were reactionary, nevertheless appreciated the value of material progress, and encouraged it by all the means at his command. Under his auspices a cart road was surveyed, and carried nearly, if not quite, to a successful conclusion, from the city to its port on the Pacific, called La Libertad, a distance of about twenty-two miles. This, in a country where the best roads are hardly qual to what we would here call cattle paths, was entainly no inconsiderable advance.

The market of San Salvador was well supplied from he numerous Indian villages around it : and not a lay passed when there were not 1,500 or 2,000 people rafficking in the principal square. On feast days, and on the occasions of the Fairs, such as that falling on the anniversary of the victory of Alvarado, whence the city derived its name, the town overflowed, not only with people gathered from within a radius of fifty leagues, but with foreigners and merchants from every part of Central America. A these Fairs, the accounts between dealers were adjusted, and contracts, sales, and purcha es made for the ensuing year; the whole concurrence and bustle contrasting strangely with the usual monotony and

With the exception of the central and paved part of the city, San Salvador was eminently sylvan. embowered in tropical fruit The red-roofed dwellings, closely shut in evergreen hedges of cactus, shadowed over by palm and orange trees, with a dense background of deep green, broad-leaved plantains, almost beneath their heavy clusters of golder fruit, looked more like the retreats of Paradise than anything which our cold, northern fancies could picture as earthly abodes. A ride, in the cool of the morning, or when the dews of the evening be gan to fall, and the sky seemed bathed in molten gold, through the thousand well-worn paths, arched over with verdure, to the little towns of Mexicanos or San Marcos, nestling, with their picturesque churches, in a natural bower, was one of those rare enjoyments which compensate for the weary journeys, the hunger, the fatigue, and the annoyarces of travel under the tropics. As Scott ex claimed-of sights widely different-one such ride is worth "ten years of common life," and affords a lasting source of gratifying and pleasurable recollection. One view of such pictures of nature, under her leveliest forms, remains "a joy forever. And in recalling them, it seems impossible that those retreats, so quietly beautiful, are now abandoned and desolate-that the great square is deserted, and that a silence, unbroken even by the fall of water from the lately glittering fountains, reigns over the rained and deserted, but once busy

pd beautiful city of " Our Saviour !" it will be seen, from the following account of the Plastrophe of April 16, that the work of devastaon was accomplished in the brief space of ten teends. Fortunately a premonitory shock had led the wary inhabitants to abandon their houses, and seek safety in the public squares and in the court yards of their houses. Had it not been for this the loss of life would, of necessity, have been immense. A similar carthquake in New York would not leave one person in a thousand alive to tell the tale of its destruction. The terrific throes of the earth can, perhaps, be in some degree estimated by those who have never witnessed, or rather never felt, an earthquake, when they are told that the walls of the houses of San Salvador were never less than three feet in thickness, while those of the principal edifices were never less than four feet thick, and withal seldom more than twelve feet in height. If these solid structures were shaken down, like the houses which the child constructs of cards, what would be the inevitable fate of ours, which are regarded as

well-built if they continue to stand alone?

San Salvador has suffered greatly in past times from earthquakes. Severe ones are recorded as having occurred in the years 1575, 1593, 1625, 1656 and 1798. Another, which occurred in 1839, shattered the city, and led the people to think of abandoning it. The volcano has also, several times, thrown out sand, and threatened general devasta

But none of the earthquakes alluded to were comparable in violence with that now recorded. It will be seen that the event has inspired so profound a terror, that the people do not propose to return again to the same site, but to select a new locality for their capitol. In this they follow the example of the people of Guatemaia, which city was origin a dly built at a place now called the Antigua, or old city. In 1773 an earthquake occurred of such vio-

earthquake of that year was as violent as that which has now ruined San Salvador. The latter may be compared, in respect of violence, with that which destroyed Caraccas in 1812, and in which ten thousand lives were lost. The great earthquake of Lisbon, in 1755, was the most terrible one on record, in respect to the loss of human life. In the short space of six minutes more than 60,000 persons were

It is to be observed that the duration of earthqu is exceedingly short in proportion to the effects which they produce, and it almost appears as if the amount of the one was in an inverse ratio to the other. The most destructive shocks are generally over in a moment. The earthquake of Caraccas, consisted of three terrific shocks, each one lasting but two or three seconds. Those which destroyed San Salvador did not collectively extend over ten seconds. A severe one, experienced by the writer, in 1849, lasted only about five seconds.

Nevertheless, outside of cities, carthquakes pro duce no very serious results, and every intelligent traveller, in such situations, is rather anxious to experience one. The sensations which they create are entirely novel, and cannot be described; and he who has felt them in safety may regard himself as having been favored above his fellows with an entirely new class of sensations, if not of

The subjoined general account of the earthquake with the accompanying documents, is translated from an "Extraordinary Bulletin" of the Government of San Salvador, which has been removed to the city of Cojutepeque.

From the "Boletin Extraordinario del Gobierno del Salvador" of May 2.] RUIN OF THE CITY OF SAN SALVADOR.

* * * Quis talia fando Temperet a Incrimis.—Vincii. The night of the 16th of April, 1854, will ever be one of sad and bitter memory for the people of Salvador. On that unfortunate night our happy and beautiful capitol was made a heap of ruins. Movements of the earth were felt on the morning of Holy Thursday, preceded by sounds like the rolling of heavy artillery over pavements, and like distant thunder. The people were a little alarmed in consequence of this phenomenon, but it did not prevent them from meeting in the churches to celebrate the solemnities of the day. On Saturday all was quiet, and confidence was restored. The people of the neighborhood assembled, as usual, to celebrate the Passover. The night of Saturday was tranquil, as was also the whole Sunday. The heat, it is true, was considerable, but the atmosphere was calm and serene. For the first three hours of the evening nothing unusual occurred; but at half-past nine a severe shock of an earthquake, occurring with-out the usual preliminary noises, alarmed the whole city. Many families left their houses and made encampments

Many families left their houses and made encompments in the public squares, while others prepared to pass the night in their respective court yards.

Finally, at ten minutes to eleven, without premonition of any kind, the earth began to heave and tremble with such fearful force that in ten seconds the entire city was prostrated. The crashing of houses and churches stunned the ears of the terrified inhabitants, while a cloud of dust from the falling ruins enveloped them in a pall of impenetrable darkness. Not a drop of water could be got to relieve the half-choked and suffocating, for the wells and fountains were filled up or made dry. The clock tower of the Cathedral carried a great part of the edifice with it in its fall. The towers of the church of San Francisco crushed the Episcopal Oratory and part of the palace. The church of Santo Domingo was buried beneath its towers, and the college of the Assumption was entirely ruined. The new and beautiful edifice of the University was demolished. The Church of the Merced separated in the centre, and its walls fell outward to the ground. Of the private houses a few were left standing, but all were rendered uninhabitable, it is worthy of remark that the walls left standing are old oner: all those of modern construction have fallen. The public edifices of the government and city shared the common destruction.

The devastation was effected, as we have said, in the

first ten seconds; for although the succeeding shocks were tremendous and accompanied by fearful rumblings beneath our feet, they had comparatively trilling results, for the reason that the first had left but little for their

dark funereal night, of a whole people clustering in the pla ras, and on their knees crying with loud voices to Heave for mercy, or in agonizing accents calling for their children and friends, which they believed to be buried beneath the ruins. A heaven opaque and ominous; a movement of the earth rapid and unequal, causing a terror indesscribable; an intense sulphurous odor filling the atmos plete, and indicating an approaching eruption of the vol-cano; streets filled with ruins or overhung by threatening walls; a suffocating cloud of dust almost rendering respiration impossible. Such was the spectacle presented

by the unhappy city on that memorable and awful night:
A hundred boys were shut up in the college,
many invalids crowded the hospitals, and the
barracks were full of soldiers. The sense of th catastrophe which must have befallen them, gave poignancy to the first moments of reflection the earthquake was over. It was believed that at a fourth part of the inhabitants had been buried beneath the ruins. The members of the government, however hastened to ascertain, as far as practicable the extent of the catastrophe, and to quiet the public mind. It was found that the loss of life had been much less than was supposed, and it now appears probable that the number of the killed will not exceed one hundred, and of wound ed fifty. Among the latter is the Bishop, who received a severe blow on the head; the late President, Senor Duenas; a daughter of the President, and the wife of the Secretary of the Legislative Chambers-the latter se-

Fortunately, the earthquake has not been followed by rains, which gives an opportunity to disinter the public archives, as also many of the valuables contained in the dwellings of the citize The movements of the earth still continue, with strong shocks, and the people, fearing a general swallowing up of the site of the city, or that it may be buried under some sudden eruption of the volcano, are hastening away, taking with them their household gods, the sweet memories of their infancy, and their domestic and perhaps the only property left for the support of their families, exclaiming with Virgil, "Not patriae fines e dulcia linquimus arra."

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF SAN SAL-

VADOR.

The President of the State of Saleador to its Inhabitants:

FELLOW CHEEKIS:—I speak to you amidst the ruins of our beautiful capitol, under the weight of the heavy disaster which overtook us on the fatal night of Se the 16th of April. A fearful earthquake destroyed, in the brief space of ten seconds, all the buildings of the city, plunged an infinite number of families in misery, and has driven them abroad to seek a shelter elsewhere. Comprehending the full extent of the calamity which has befallen the people of the city, the government can only offer the consolation that it will neglect no means to secure such property as has been saved from the ruins, and to maintain public tranquillity and order. In doing this, they not only rely upon the co-operation of the people residing near the capitol, but depend upon them to neglec no means of affording relief to the sufferers. The govern no means of anothing relief to the sufferers. The government relies upon the general patriotism and public spirit to give efficiency to the measures which will be taken to build up anew the city of San Salvador, in some place offering better conditions than the present site, and which will be less subject to the devastations of earthquakes. I invoke the All-Powerful to lend His Divine aid to this consummation, and influence the minds of the per-ple of the capitol, that they shall not disperse in such a

manner as to make their new concentration impossible.

I shall lose no time in despatching commissioners to examine and report upon localities whereon to found the new city; nor delay in communicating the result to the public, so that they may again unite as friends in that happy brotherhood in which they have hitherto lived and prospered. To this end, it behooves all to seek for pecuniary and other aid, alike within and without the State; and, above all, it is becoming in them to submit with humble resignation to the inscrutable visitations of Him, who disposes of the earth and its people according

to his own wise designs!

The calamity which weighs upon this people is heavy; death threatened them in its most terrible form, when the earth opened its depths, as if to bury them in its unknown abyss; but our common Father has preserved us, and requires from us the fortifude of men, and the re-

signation of Christians.

People of the Departments:—This is a time for you to ex. tend a protecting hand to your brothren of San Salvador, who are driven forth helpless, with no covers to their heads and without a piece of bread to give to their children! No opportunity could be more appropriate than the prelence as nearly to ruin the town, which was re-sent for you to exercise the charity of the Christian, and moved in consequence. It may be doubted if the tax secretable world manify. These whom his inga-

of Providence has spared owe a debt to Heaven is alle

People of Salvaderi — In common with my fellow-citi reens. I have lest all, and am obliged, at the head of a numerous family, to leave the beloved city of my home, and seek an asylum elsewhere, but I pray to Heaven to keep me from murmuring, and feel grateful to the Al-mighty that he has preserved my life, and the lives of

those whom I hold more precious than my own!

Officers of the State, of every grade!—Forget not that the public servants have now devoived upon them new, heavy, and imperious duties! Hesitate at no sacrifice in discharging your obligations; maintain your posts at every cost and hazard; show that in adversity, as in pros-perity, you are the faithful ministers of the law, and prove to the world that modern ages can parallel an-tiquity in heroic deed! JOSE MARIA SAN MARTIN. RUINS OF SAN SALVADOR, April 18, 1854.

CIRCULAR OF THE MINISTER OF STATE, TO THE STATES OF CENTRAL AMERICA, AND TO THE DIPLO-MATIC AGENTS RESIDENT IN THE STATE OF SAN

SALVADOR.
MINISTRY OF GENERAL RELATIONS OF THE STATE OF SAN SALVADOR. SOTOPLAND. April 19, 1854.

At half past ten o'clock on the night of Sunday, the 16th inst., the capitol of this State was entirely ruined by a terrible earthquake; and since not a single edifice has been left entire, and as it is impossible to remain in a place where exist only the ruins of what was the city of San Salvador, his Excellency the President has, to-day, directed the removal of the government for the time being, to the city of Cojutepeque, where such communications as you may deem proper to make, will be duly rerectived. In communicating this deplorable intelligence, I have the honor to subscribe myself, your very obedient GREGORIO ARBIZIU. servant,

The government has appointed Srs. Francisco Duenas, Eugenio Aguilar, Julio Rossignon, Gen. Munoz and others, a commission to select a new site for the city, "which shall combine the greatest advantages, principally from its exemption from such catastrophes as have afflicted and now ruined San Salvador, and secondarily with reference to commercial, military, and sanitary advantages." It suggests some point as near as practicable to the port of La Libertad.

The city council of Cojutepeque have vacated all the public edifices, transferred the government estan-cas of aguardiente and tobacco to the open squares, so as to give room to the homeless fugitives. call upon the people to open their houses, and to give food to the suffering, and require that the prices of provisions shall be kept at their min To this end they have suspended all city taxes on the entry and sale of provisions, and have taken other prominent and efficient means to afford relief. This example has been followed by the departmental capitols, Sta Ana and Suchitoto.

Common Pleas—Part I.
Before Hon. Judge Daly.
ACTION FOR BERACH OF CONTRACT ON PASSAGE TO

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

ACTION FOR BERACH OF CONTRACT ON PASSAGE TO JUNE 14.—George Law and others us. Cornelius Fanderpist.—This case has occupied the Court for some days past, and similar to other actions tried against the same defendant. The plaintiff complains that he male a contract with the agent of Mr. Vanderbilt to be conveyed from New York to San Francisco by the Isthmus route; that on arriving at San Juan del Sur, from which place he was to have been conveyed to San Francisco in the steamship North America, no vessel was there by which he could be conveyed, and he had to remain there five weeks suffering very much from severe sickness. Ultimately the plaintiff returned to New York, and now seeks to recover the passage money (\$250) which he paid to be brought to San Francisco, and the expenses attendant on his delay and sickness in San Juan del Sur. Damages were laid at \$2,500. For the defence it was contended that Mr. Vanderbilt's agent had only contracted to carry the plaintiff part of the way, and that his agent also acted as agent for another company who forwarded passengers part of the way, and shat the agent had given the plaintiff separate tickets for the different parts of the route. The defendant also submitted that the delay of the plaintiff was caused by the shipwreck of the North America caused by the shipwreck of the North America, on her passage to San Francisco. The Court charged the jury that if the other company had surrendered to Vanderbilt the exclusive management of sending passengers through the entire route, he must be regarded as the person with whom the contract was made and is responsible for any breach of it. If the loss of the North America was the result of ineritable accident, not owing to human agency, and above human control, then the defendant would be liable only for the passage money, unless he or his agents could have procured other means to transmit the plaintiff to San Francisco. The plaintiff, however, was entitled to receive the \$250 he paid for his passage out,

since the 5th of March, 1852.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Wootwal.

JUNE 14—John G. Williams vs. The Insurance Company of North America. Action to recover for insurance effected by the plaintiff with the defendants "for account of whom it may concern—loss, if any, payable to him," to the amount of \$5,000 upon freight valued at the sum insured, carried or not carried for twelve calendar months on board the propeller General Warren. The defendant demurred to the complaint, on the ground that the plaintiff had not stated facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. Held, that since the passage of the act relating to wages, &c. (1 Rev. Stat. 662, sec. 8 9 10), it is necessary that the plaintiff, in declaring upon a policy of insurance, which on its face does not import any interest in him on the subject to the insurance operated as a security or indemnity to protect him from loss by the perils insured against. Judgment for the defendants on the demurrer, with the usual leave to the plaintiffs to amend within twenty days on payment of cests.

By says the Boston Commonwealth, an abolition journal, and thus expresses its fears and sentiments:—It appears that the kidnappers have made arrangements for extensive operations in this State. Two or three gangs of them are now prowling about the State. They have visited Worcester, where they did not stay long, the atmosphere not agreeing with their health. They were at Lowell last Saturday, where they felt sure of stealing a colored man, named Moore, who, they say, escaped from Virginia twelve years ago; but they did not find him; a despatch from Manchester, N. H., says he left that place for C nada on Monday morning. A few days since, a fugitive, whom the bloodhounds did catch, was found in Lynn, we are told, where he was taken on board a coaster and sent off to the British provinces. We incline to think that the atmosphere of Lynn might not be very wholesome for kidnappers. Some of these foul pirates are now prowling about New Bed-ford; it seems a decree has gone forth that a man must be stolen in that place. The Standard, of last evening, says:—

must be stolen in that place. The Standard, of last evening, says:—
We are assured from reliable sources, that an attempt will be made to seize a negro in this city under the Euglitic act, within a very few days. The arrangements are already making, and the declaration has gone forth from the lave power, that New Bedford must be humbled as well as the home of the Adamses.
It says there is much excitement among the colored citizens, and advises the poor trembling men and women whom these villains would steal, to leave for Canada. Slavery is king in Massachusetts, and has but to say the word to put our soil under martial law. Perhaps those towns in Massachusetts that may undertake to celebrate the Fourth of July, this year, can engage these kidnappers as orators.

ANOTHER ATTRMPT TO KIDNAP AT LAWRENCE, MASS.

THE EXCITEMENT INCREASING.

[From the Boston Bee, June 13.]

In Lawrence there appears just now a decided fever to kidnap. The Irish are ferocious. On Sunday they attempted another of their girl-stealings. While on her way to church, in company with some children, a girl about fifteen years old, who lived in the family of Artemus Parker, Jr., a deacon of the children, a girl about lifteen years old, who there the family of Artemus Parker, Jr., a deacon of the Baptist church, was seized by her mother and some others, and the attempt was made to brutally force her away. The girls, however, raised an alarm, and the kidnappers concluding that they could not effect their object, speedily abandoned it. The act, as bold as it was atrocious, created a good deal of excitement.

their object, speedily abandoned it. The act, as bold as it was atrocious, created a good deal of excitement.

Threats had been made for several weeks past that the girl should be taken away from the family of Deacon Parker, by foul means or fair. The whole cause of this outrage lies in the fact that the girl sometime since renounced the Catholic religion, and has from that period been a constant attendant at the Baptist church. It was this act—the exercise of a freedom of mind and of conscience—that sent these howling "Greeks" down upon her, who thus attempted to steal her at noonday, in the open streets of lawrence. We do not wonder that the citizens are exasperated at such outrages. They would be less than men if they were not.

We learn that the girl in question is intelligent, bright, and stout-minded. She thinks the Protestant religion worth a dozen of the Roman Catholic sort. We honor her spunk and her good sense. We should indge that it would take but a few more such acts as these to put in extreme jeopardy those who practice them.

Mon Spirit Rangast.—Last evening about 8 o'clock, in Second street, Soath Boston, a slight dispute occurred between two Irishmen, which attracted a large number of spectators. A rumor was spread that a row was in progress, and in less than ten minutes a crowd numbering at least two thousand foreigners was gathered from all directions, soluding a large delegation from sea street. Capt Philbrick with ten police officers was promptly on hand and arranged his forces so as to prevent any disturbance. Not a blow was struck during the whole affair, nor an unlawful act committed, and at nine o'clock the crowd had dispersed as quietic an it gathered.—Hoston Transille. June 13.

What to the British Baltic Fleet.

ADMIRAL NAPISE SEMING INFORMATION FROM A
YANKEE CAPTAIN—SOME ACCOUNT OF THE MONSTEE SHIP DUES OF WELLINGTON.

[From the Boston Advertiser, June 14.]

We are permitted to publish the following extract
of a letter, written at Elainore, on board the merchant ship Flying Childers, describing the incidents
of the voyage of that ship from Cronstadt, in passing
the British fleet, and the visit of the captain and of
the writer to the Admiral's ship.

the writer to the Admiral's ship.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM ON BOARD THE SHIP PLYING CHILDERS.

ELSINOAR, May 24, 1854.

Left Cronstadt Sunday, P. M. the 14th of May, in tow of a small steamer; the ship was decked out with all her flags and looked very prettily; as we came near the Admiral he set his colors; we dipped all of ours, and gave him three cheers; he returned them; we gave him one more, and he gave us three—very complimentary. About eight we were abreast of the Light, cast off the little tug, which had had a hard time of it, only being able to move us through the water some two miles an hour, as the wind was ahead and strong.

17th.—About five in the morning the Captain waked me, saying there were two men of war in sight.

me, saying there were two men of war in sight. When we lirst saw them they were anchored near Helsingfors, they both got up steam, but only one came after us. A little astern of us was a Russian trig, which rounded to as the steamer came up with her, then a boat was despatched full of men, apparently armed to the teeth, and we watched with a good deal of interest to see the Russian colors lowered and the English holsted; but that event did not take place, though the brig still lay to. Though the wind was light, we only going four knots, it book the steamer some time to catch us, but at last he came along side, and we backed our main yard; we had before hoisted our colors, and set our numbers. He halled us, and said he would send us a boat, but would not detain us long. A lieutenant came on board with a book, in which he set down our name, wherefrom, when sailed, where bound, what cango, how many men, and who were the owners; could give the set of the work had now the set own our name, wherefrom, when sailed, where bound, what cango, how many men, and who were the owners; could give the set own our name, wherefrom, when selecting they had just support, but thought they should hang on to her with the pheart from the admirat. They wished us a pleasant voyage, and we parted. It was the padde-wheel seamer Heela, one of the vessels the Flying Childres beat in going up; her consort was the serve frigate Arrogant. The Heela, after leaving us, boarded a Swedish brig, put a prize master on board, has taken her alongside the Russian, where they both lay with their fore-topsalls to the maste, and is now going over towards Port Baltic, distant fifteen miles.

The wind continued light all day. Towards evening we made two vessels ahead; one was a brig which had Russian colors flying; we spoke him, and found he was bound to London with a cargo of hemp and grain. The other was the Ruglish sloop-of-war Dauntless; when we were within half a mile of her she lowered two boats, one of which boarded us, the other had been consulted t About half-past six we made three more sails ahead, but way up to windward; at eight one of them fired a gun, but as she was some six miles off, we were not going to lie to some two or three hours, for her to fan along to us, so we continued on; pretty soon he fired another; the brig rounded to, but we still continued on; we told him with our signals that we had been boarded by the Duke, but that did not satisfy him, for, as we afterwards found, he made signals to a steamer astern of him, to cut us off, which the fellow managed to do, and about eleven he was right ahead of us, fired a gun, and we, of course, had to heave to; then, after some time he sent a boat, the officer came on board and said, "Captain I have orders to turn you back." "I cannot take your orders, sir, as Sir Charles Napier himself has passed the ship through;" that seemed to stagger him, and after a little conversation the captain and I went on board the steamer to see what her commander meant; he said he had orders to stop all vessels after the 15th; we explained to him that vessels were allowed until the 15th to leave Russian perts, and that we had been passed through by the Admiral not eight hours ago; he repeated he had strict orders from Sir Charles to stop everything after the 15th, but consulting with his Lieutenant, he concluded to let us pass. We told him that we would not go back, that he must either let us go on or make a prize of us; he chose the former. In the meantime the bark had gone by us, but we soon caught her gain; her captain said the steamer that fired at us first, spoke him, but said nothing about detaining him, so we have come to the conclusion that our man did not understand his orders, or that he wished to aunoy us, for not obeying the first two guns. The name of the steamer that ordered us bark was the Desperate.

19th,—Thick fog all the afternoon; when it cleared out, about six, we saw a steamer paddling after us as fast as she could come; she came alongside about eight, each her boat on board, and the officer ask

The West Filling Up.—Our streets are thronged with emigrants for California, and business of all kinds is lively and profitable. Persons from different sections of the country are coming to settle on our vacant lands, and every appearance indicates a large accession to the present population of this fertile valley. Numerous town lots have been sold in St. Mary within the last two weeks, and not less than twenty houses put under contract, to be built as fast as the materials can be procured. Properly is rapidly increasing in value. One of our citizens was offered fifty dollars an area to forty acres, one-half mile from St. Mary, which he refused. The importance of this location is now as well known, that very little risk is incurred in making arrangements for carrying on all kinds of business needful in a civilized community.—St Mary, loca, Gazette, May 31.

FIRES IN NEW ORLEANS,—At an early hour on Sunday morning, a bakery belonging to Lewis Filts, situated on Hace street, near Magazine, was destroyed by fire. Near the same hour, a building on Commerce, street, next to the corner of lafayette street, occupied as a depot for gunny bags by Messes. Belknap & Lowber, There were nearly 100,000 bales of gunny bags, tho whole of which were either burned or so injured, as to be wrethless. They must have been worth something like \$60,000, on which we understand there was an insurance of \$40,000. The Green extended through to New Leves extent and in its course burned a store, unoccupied, on lafayette street, between the other two streets. The property belonged to Edward Shifte, Eas. Later in the day, Montgomery Hall was gutted.—New Orleans True Detay, June 6.

Dela, June 6.
The Hauton (Mid.) Garate states, that backent bands have determined not to but wheat this year for less \$4 per day. A mail number have already been offered that you, which of course has referd the dess of all.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL MOSET MARKET

Whothers, June 14—8 P. M.

There was a very heavy market at the opening this morning, so far as prices were concerned, but in operations there was considerable activity. All the leading fancies were freely offered, and sold at lower prices. Nicaragus and Cumberland fell off a fraction with the rest, and closed at a decline. Canton Co. receded % per cent; Illianis Central Bonds, %; New York Central Bonds, %; Nicaragua Transit, %; Cumberland Coal, %; Eric Railroad, %; Michigan Central Railroad, %; Reading Railroad, %; Hudson Railroad, 1; Northern Indiana Construction, %. There appeared to be a pretty general disposition to sell, and more cash stock was offered than usual. Mining stocks have lately been steadily settling down, and some of them have become very much depressed. We do not know whether the causes operating upon the stock market will become permanent or not, or acquire greater atrength, but it appears to us that prices for many of the leading fancies are already sufficiently depressed to justify purchasers for investment, or to deter holders from selling. It is a long time since Eric, Harlem, Hudson River, New Haven, and Reading Raitroads have been so low as at present, and there is not, in fact, any good reason why they should have become so much reduced. So far as the earnings of the different companies are concerned, they never were greater, and if receipts from traffic are a criterion, the finances of each were never in a better condition. Harlem cannot be otherwise than a good purchase at its present market value. The sale of bonds just made was upon most each were never in a better condition. Hariem cannot be otherwise than a good purchase at its present market value. The sale of bonds just made was upon most favorable terms, and many of the bonds were taken on foreign account. One large capitalist of this city took one million of dollars under circumstances which speak well for the company's credit. The expenditures required for erecting new and substantial bridges have all been made, and the net carnings of the road are more than equal to the dividend paid. The old stock at cur rent rates is more than one-eighth per cent investment, with all the margin for improvement. We do not know of another railroad stock on the list with such a margin in favor of purchasers as Harlem. It is the lowest divi dend paying railroad stock on the market, and is fifteen per cent below the Hudson Railroad which pays nothing, and nearly forty per cent below the New Havon Railroad which has passed three dividends, and likely to pass a good many more.

The steamship Asia, from this port for Liverpool, this

morning, carried out \$767,972 75 in specie.

The Hartford Fire Insurance Company have declared semi-annual dividend of ten dollars per share.

A. H. Nicolay's semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place, as usual, to morrow, at half past twelve o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. On his

twelve o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. On his catalogue are 200 shares of the Empire Stone Dressing Company, assigned as collateral security, to be sold by order of those to whom it was pledged.

The adjourned meeting of the stockholders of the Ship Timber Bending Company assembled yesterday, when the report of the committee was read, adopted and ordered to be filed. The report speaks in favorable terms of the prospects, working order, and financial condition of the company, and was well received by the assembled The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of

the port of New York this day, June 14, were \$172,526 67; the payments amounted to \$75,896 44; leaving a balance on hand of \$8,971,200 16.

The drafts registered during the week ending the 10th

 Treasury
 \$207,067 76

 Interior
 34,043 36

 Interior or lands
 42,682 36

 Redemption of the public debt
 224,646 76

 Customs
 88,628 19

 War
 143,489 17

 Navy
 171,449 35
 Total.....\$906,806 69

The European advices by the steamship Arabia at this port from Liverpool have had rather a depressing effect upon our local markets, rotwithstanding their favorable character. The advance in consols and in breadstuffs, and the steadiness in quotations for cotton, appear to have had an effect just contrary to what might have been anticipated. Speculation in the London Stock Ex-change has had more influence on the price of consols than all the preparations for war, or the actual commencement of hostilities. Until very lately the bear in-fluence was been in the ascendancy, and quotations steadily run down. The London News of the 2d inst. says:—"As an illustration of the prevalent tendency of speculation for the moment, it may be mentioned that yesterday a leading member of the house gave 9-16 for the 'call' of £140,000 consols at 92)4 for the July account (of course including the dividend). In other words, a rise to the extent of 9-16 above 92% must take place t fore the operator in question can realize any profit, as the transaction now stands. His advantage is that in any case the extent of his loss will be 9-16 per cent. Stock, inducing realizations; for instance, yesterday a bone fide sale of £120,000 consols was made 'in a line.' Money ras rather easier in the house than yesterday, but some pressure was observed in the morning, prior to the pur-chase, by the chancery broker, and money at one time commanded five per cent on all classes of government stock." The hulls have turned the tide emission. stock." The bulls have turned the tide against them, and in the face of a steadily increasing stringency in the money market, we find an improvement in prices reported by every steamer.

With regard to the general state of the money market

improvement in prices reported by every steamer.

With regard to the general state of the money market during the past month, the following is extracted from the London Bankers' Magazine:—

The events of the month, in connection with financial affairs, have proved of more than ordinary importance. In the midst of the alarm created by the unsettled position of the Bank of England, and the continuous drain of specie to the continuent, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has completed his negotiation for the introduction of 22,000,000 of Exchequer bonds, and has taken power to recruit his resources by an issue of £4,000,000 more till such period as proceeds from increased taxation shall be received. Almost concurrently with the first operation, the bank directors were compelled to raise their terms of discount to 5½ per cent to arrest the increasing demand for accummodation; not, however, before they enceavored, by sales of stock and other expedients, to improve their situation. The state of their accounts has been a source of solicitude from week to week, the decleasion in the reserve, the decrease of bullon, and the increase in private securities, being the items which have naturally attracted attention; and to the present time, although the amount of unissued notes present a more healthy total, apprehensions are entertained that further restrictive measures will be necessary. Temporarily, the exports of gold have diminished, and supplies to meet any partial renewal of shipments have been opportunely received from Australia and America; but while the foreign exchanges prevent symptoms of improvement, the internal demand continues considerable, and is not likely for the present materially to abate. The continuance of the var will keep money at high rates; and notwithstanding the closer alliance with Austria and Prussia, which must greatly enhance the strength of opposition arrayed against the Crar, some time will, under the most auspicions circumstances, have to claspe before a peace, an isfactory to all parties can

The statistics lately collected by the Secretary of the Treasury present some interesting facts. According to the statement of Mr. Crawford the amount of specie in the country in 1820 was only \$37,000,000.

Leaving an excess of imports over exports of specie to 1849 of 71,707,435 In the country on the 1st January, 1849.... Supply from the mines from 1849 to 1854... Imported in same time.... 122 412,685 194,363,117 25,508,774

Specie in the country, in January 1854, \$235,599,502—being one hundred and eight millions of dollars more in the country now than in 1849. But there are large amounts of money brought into the country that cannot appear in statistical tables. It is estimated that over \$50,000,000 in cola have been brought in by immigrants since 1840. Of the two hundred and thirty millions in specie in the country now, a little less than sixty millions is in the banks; a little more than twenty seven millions in the national treasury; and the balance is in circulation. tion, or hearded up by private owners. The gold and silver in circulation is over one hundred and forty three million of do lars now, and the circulation of bank paper is over one hundred and ninety-four million dol-

eight million dollars as the active mor

January	pkgs	1,825	200
February	4,799	788	
March	1,633	3,754	
April	7,864	3,906	
May	1,100	6,121	
June, to 14th inst	2,433	1,147	Total pkgs......19,714 15,976

Total pkgs...........19,714 15,976 3 We have nothing new to notice und woollen goods. Blankets are still neglec by distant buyers, whe, where bargains a are not reluctant to take hold. Casalme are sparingly purchased at irregular prisupply in market is fair and freely tende and flannels remain as previously represent not much doing in jeans or linseys; but for are sustained, the stock being rather lig de laines are without variation. Satinet rule quiet and are tending downwards.

In foreign productions, there is not suited.

In foreign productions, there is not suf-to merit a longthened notice. Seasonab steadily dealt in by local jobbers, as these of such and pay full rates for them. B inquiry for undesirable or inferior goods, the plentiest, and cannot be sold excep auction rooms and at very low prices. The for the fall trade now being made indice dence and care on the part of our importe class, have recently conducted their braz goods business with considerable skill and We hope they will not relax in their offer spect as their security and expendence. spect, as their security and example can a benedicial effect upon the trade in gener

\$1000 Erie Inc Bds... 97 % 50 absCumbe 10000 Ill can RR Bds 76 % 250 do... 10000 do... 76 % 50 do. 4000 NY Cen RRBab3 85 % 350 Erie RR... 30 absBk of Com'rec 108% 200 do... 5 do... 100 % 121 do. 5 do... 100 % 121 do. 6 do... 100 % 121 do. 6 do... 100 % 120 do... 10 Market Bk... 107 % 200 do... 34 ContinentalBk 83 104 350 do... 10 Market Bk... 107 % 400 do... 30 Canton Co... 83 24 % 250 do... 100 do... 1 200 do ...
20 Harlon A
20 Harlon A
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100 do ... 200 NY Cen RR. .830 102
5 do .1027
5 do .83 1023
50 do .83 1023
50 do .80 102
100 Nic Trans Co. 45 27 34
250 do .80 27 35
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CITY TRADE REPORT

WHENESDAY, June ASHER.—About 100 bbls, changed hands pots, and \$5 50 for pearls, per 100 lbs. BREADSTOFFR.—Flour was in better dom BREADSTOFFS.—Flour was in better demi dearer. The day's transactions reached 9,00 rior State at\$7.02\(\frac{1}{2}\) a \$7.67\(\frac{1}{2}\); ordinary to c 88 a 88 75; mixed to fancy Western, at 88 25; other kinds at proportionate rates. Sales v of 750 bbls. superfine Canadian, in bond; at of 750 bbls. superfine Canadian, in bond, as bbls. Southern, at \$8 87½ a \$9 37½ for m straight; 250 bbls. rye flour at \$5 75 for fine for superfine; with 600 bbls. cornmeal, at Jersey, and \$4 for Ely's patent kiln deled, p movements in wheat included 3,000 bushels at \$2 10,6000 Canadian do, in bond, at \$2 upper lake red at \$1 65. Rye and barley were State and Western oats were procurable at per bushel. Corn was purchased to the extended by the state of the state bushels, at 76c. a 79c. for unsound: 79c. anixed Western, and 84c. a 86c. for Southern bushel.

Corres — The market favored nurchaser.

mixed western, and sec. a soc. for Southern bushel.

COFFEE—The market favored purchaser 1,200 bags 8t. Domingo were made at the wh cash, and 100 do. do., from store, at 9c.

COTON.—The sales during the three day sent week have reached about 12,000 baleac clored to-day at an advance of 3/d, per lb., of the Arabin's news, making an aggregate the rates current at the close of last week eg 3/c, per lb.

Fig. —Dry cod were less active at 33 25 cwt. Mackerel ruled quiet and nominal smoked herring brought 50c. for scaled and 1, per box.

1, per box.

Fire Crackers.—Sales of 150 boxes were

smoked herring brought 50c. for scaled and 1, per box.

Fire Crackers.—Fales of 150 boxes were 46.

Frenchtz.—Rates to Liverpool ruled low shippers. Between 20,000 and 30,000 bus were engaged, at 355d. in bulk and at 4; bags, and 0,000 bushels wheat, in ship's ba 500 bbls. lard, at 17s. 6d. Cotton was engage way, at 15d. for compressed. To London. bacon were taken, at 22s. 6d. To Havre, going forward at 5c. Bene was at 5s.; at 30, and rice nominal at 510. They vessel up to load at Bis for London, with deals, at another at St. John to Liverpool, at 55. Swere engaged in ballast for the Chinchs Isla with guano for the United States, at 280 of California rates were dull, and ranged accord for loading, at 4c a 56s. per foot imbacurament. Fixty:—Sales of 200 boxes of raisins w \$2 00 a \$2 65.

Hay —The market had a downward tet sales of about 20,000 belies were made at 66s. Hore were selling in lots at 28c. a 36c. per Logwood —A cargo of 5t. Domingo was so per ton, in bond.

Motawes.—The gales embraced 400 hhds. C 75 bbls. New Orleans, at 20c.; and 25 do. molassee, at 20c.

NAVAL STORES.—Owing to large arrivals, pentine was heavy, and sales of 200 bbls. w 60c., 60 days; for each, 48c. was about bu and 500 bbls. rosin (Wilmington,) were sel delivered.

OH.—Whale and sperm were unchanged. actions in other kinds comprised 5,000 gallon shows be a 5 fc. for prime, per bbl. Cutting good demand. The day's sales reached 37 fc. a 8c. for homs, and 5c. a 5 fc. for ship, and 517 5 for prime, per bbl. Cutting good demand. The day's sales reached 37 fc. a 8c. for homs, and 5c. a 5 fc. for ship, and 517 5 for prime, per bbl. Cutting good demand. The day's sales reached 32c. per 1b. Beef was in brisk request. smounted to 800 bbls. as 1814 for prime mess, mess, and \$117 5 for prime, per bbl. Cutting good demand. The day's sales reached 32c. per 1b. Beef was in brisk request. smounted to 800 bbls. as 10 fc. was a \$15.0 for advarced about \$1c. and sone holdersaleman vence. The transactions included 650 hbls. A and 80 boxes brown Havana

TALLOW — Sales of 10,000 lbs prime trans at 11 kg. per lb. Warsaw — There were sold 730 bbis. Onto at 27 kg. a 25c.; with 100 bbis. drodge ab 25c.